

Time's Here to Swat the Fly

HOUSE FLIES carry disease from one human being to another. This has been proved scientifically. And now it remains to prevent them, insects, or to reduce their numbers in the community, that the diseases they convey may be reduced also, or even abolished. One method of dealing with disease-bearing insects is to trap and kill as many as we can. For this reason "kill that fly" or "swat that fly" crusades have been instituted in many places. But it has been found by experiment that we cannot hope to kill sufficient flies to reduce seriously their total numbers. This is because flies breed at a very great rate. When the weather is warm, and the total number which can kill is so small, when compared to the total numbers born, that the result of the "swatting" campaigns has been disappointing.

All our efforts should be directed at preventing house flies from breeding—for prevention is better than cure. The best way to do this is to observe strict cleanliness, municipal cleanliness, and the cleanliness of the home. Then these insects will desert the neighborhood, and the diseases they convey will vanish. This was the policy pursued on the Suez and Panama canals to prevent malaria and yellow fever, which are conveyed from one person to another by mosquitoes. The method was most successful.

The house fly breeds in filth. Each female fly, as soon as the weather is warm enough, lays about 150 eggs on collections of manure, decomposing garbage, street rubbish or house refuse, and the eggs hatch into tiny maggots. After five days have passed, each maggot becomes a rolled-up, bean-shaped chrysalis, and after another five days each chrysalis gives birth to a two-winged, six-legged, whiskered, bristly flying insect known to us as the house fly. Bluebotflies breed similarly, but they prefer to lay their eggs on rotting carcasses or decaying animal matter. The house fly and the lesser house fly convey disease by bathing their legs in germs-laden material, which they find during their feeding forays. The germs stick to their legs and to the tips of their telescopic proboscides, and then are carried to the milk jug, the teaspoon, to the cut loaf, and to the culinary utensils. Sometimes the flies swallow the germs, which multiply inside them, and afterwards the concentrated disease focus is again deposited wherever the fly settles.

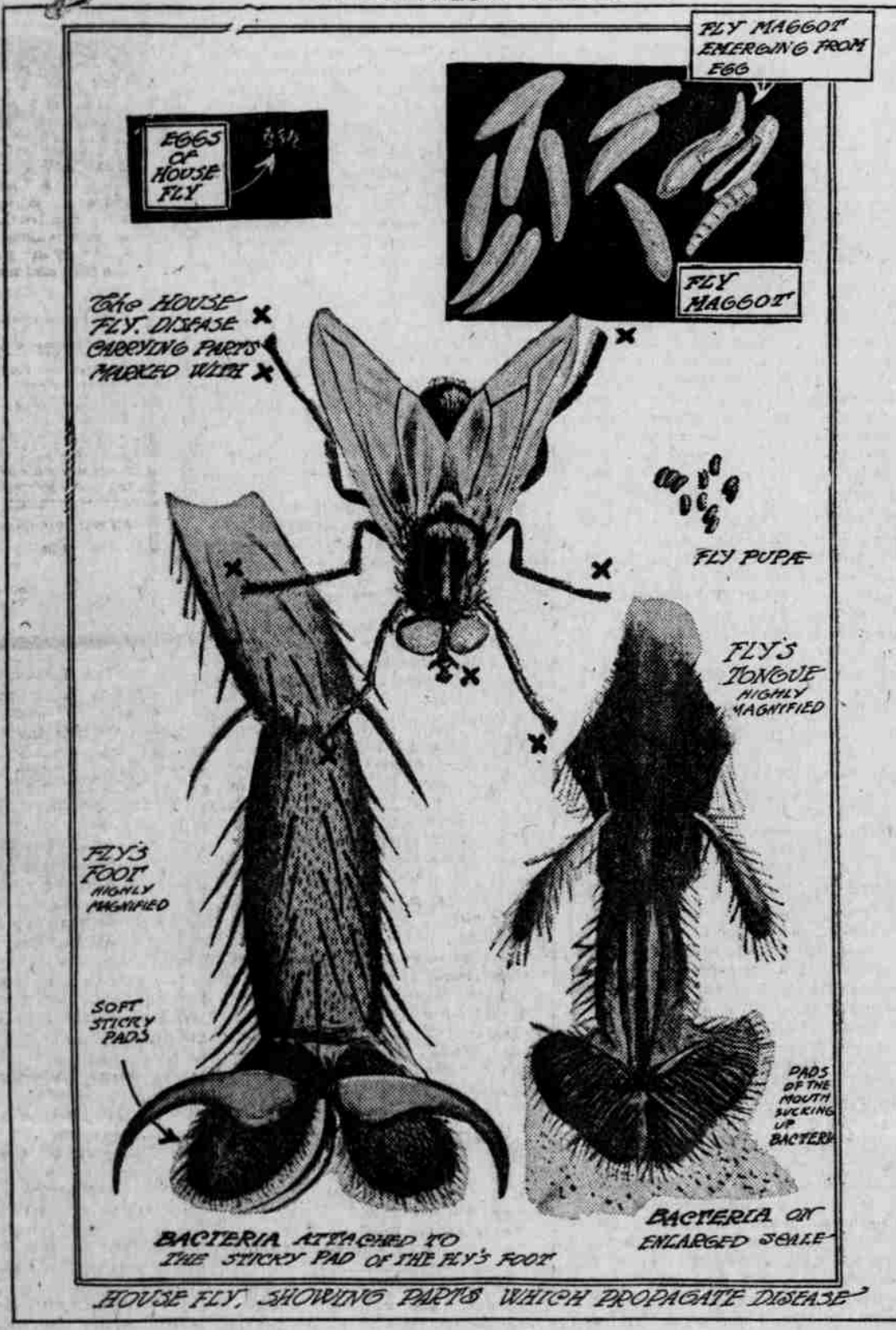
We can be rid of flies if we observe the ordinary common sense rules of cleanliness and sanitation. No fly lairs, or breeding places, must be permitted near human habitations. All unclean places must be made clean regularly once a week by the sanitary or municipal authorities, and then the fly maggots will be unable to come to maturity, and so the pest will be exterminated. Recently a war on flies has been taken on assiduously by the press, and the medical officers of health are exerting themselves to start ant-fly campaigns.

Thus the municipal authorities have made a start, and it remains for the individual householders to help them. Each one of us can do our share of fly prevention. We can prevent flies in our own homes. On one morning, every week, we must inspect our own premises. Begin in the kitchen. Observe every nook of the scullery, the pantry, the cellar, even the dining room, and see that every corner and crevice is scrupulously clean. Next, we must examine the drain to see if it is completely cleaned out. Let there be no small collections of tea leaves spilled out of it, or rotting peelings or scraps of bread, or any other places where flies can breed. Let the drains be well covered, and the bread be in its pan, and all food within the largest in the proper place. And let everything be clean and wholesome.

It is most important, also, to inform our neighbors on every convenient occasion of the disgusting and dangerous character of house flies, and to ask them to co-operate in preventing them. Then there will be an organized campaign against these insects. The more we talk about it the sooner will the thing be done. The education of children in the matter is also most essential. Then a new generation will grow up knowing the dangers of flies and how to prevent them. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses should be invited to teach their charges about flies, and should set the example by instructing them in the tenets of school cleanliness. This will help us greatly. If we all keep our own homes sweet and clean, our children's lives will be spared the horrors of summer sickness, typhoid will be lessened, doctors' bills will be reduced, and the health of the community will be improved enormously. With regard to house flies and fly-borne diseases the remedy is simple. Let us apply it.

As a result of experiments, the specialists of the United States department of agriculture have discovered that a small amount of ordinary borax sprinkled daily on manure will effectively prevent the breeding of the typhoid or house fly. Similarly, the same substance applied to garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp floors and crevices in stables, cellars or markets, will prevent fly eggs from hatching. Borax will not kill the adult fly nor prevent it from laying eggs, but its thorough use will prevent any further breeding. The investigation, which included experiments with many substances, was undertaken to discover some means of preventing the breeding of flies in horse manure without lessening the value of this manure as a fertilizer for use by the farmer. It was felt that if some means of preventing the breeding of flies near a human habitation could be devised, the diseases spread by these filthy creatures would be greatly reduced. While the "swat the fly" campaign, traps and other devices for reducing the number of fly-carrying flies are of value, they are of less importance than the prevention of the breeding. It was realized, however, that no measure for preventing the breeding of flies would be of any use unless it was such that the farmer could use it on his manure pile without destroying its usefulness for growing plants, and without introducing into the soil any substance that would interfere with his crops.

As a result of experiments carried out at the Arlington farm, in Virginia, and New Orleans, La.



HOUSE FLY, SHOWING PARTS WHICH PROPAGATE DISEASE

The investigators found that 0.62 of a pound of borax, or 0.75 of a pound of calcined colemanite (crude calcium borate) would kill the maggots and prevent practically all of the flies ordinarily bred from eight bushels of horse manure from developing. This was proved by placing manure in cages and comparing the results from piles treated with borax and from untreated piles. The borax, it was found, killed the fly eggs and maggots in the manure and prevented their growth into flies.

In the case of garbage cans or refuse piles, two ounces of borax or calcined colemanite, costing from five cents a pound upward, according to the quantity which is purchased, will effectually prevent flies from breeding. While it can be safely stated that no injurious action has followed the application of manure treated with borax at the rate of 62 pounds for eight bushels, or even larger amounts in the case of some plants, nevertheless borax-treated manure has not been studied in connection with the growth of all crops, nor has its cumulative effect been determined. It is therefore recommended that not more than 15 tons of the borax-treated manure should be applied per acre to the field. As truck growers use considerably more than this amount, it is suggested that all cars containing borax-treated manure be so marked, and that public health officials stipulate in their directions for this treatment that not over 62 (62-100) of a pound for eight bushels of manure be used, as it has been shown that larger amounts of borax will injure most plants. It is also recommended that all public health officials and others in recommending borax treatment for killing fly eggs and maggots in manure warn the public against the injurious effects of large amounts of borax on the growth of plants. Purchasers of manure produced in cities during the fly-breeding season should insist that the dealer from whom they purchase give them a certified statement as to whether or not the manure in the particular car or lot involved in the purchase has been treated with borax.

In feeding to hogs garbage that contains borax even is also recommended, especially when the animals are being fattened for market. Borax is not a very poisonous substance and the feeding of garbage that contains it to hogs is not likely to be a serious matter. On the other hand, borax in large quantities does produce gastric disturbances and for this reason a certain amount of care is advisable.

The method for using this substance in the case of stables is to sprinkle the borax or colemanite in the quantities given above, by means of a flour sifter or other fine sieve, around the outer edges of the pile of horse manure. The manure should then be sprinkled immediately with two or three gallons of water to eight bushels of manure. It is essential, however, to sprinkle a little of the borax on the manure as it is added daily to the pile, instead of waiting until a full pile is obtained, because this will prevent the eggs which the flies lay on fresh manure from hatching. As the fly maggots congregate at the outer edge of the manure pile, most of the borax should be sprinkled there.

Borax costs five to six cents per pound in 100-pound lots in Washington, and it is estimated that at this rate it would cost only one cent per horse per day to prevent all breeding of flies in city stables. If calcined colemanite is purchased in large shipments, this cost should be considerably less. At the same time, if the borax is used on the manure only in the proportions stated, its value for use in the garden or for sale to farmers will not be lessened.

In view of this discovery, there now seems little excuse for any horse owner or resident of a city allowing typhoid flies to breed in his stable or garbage can. It is believed that this information will greatly help the health authorities in their campaign against the typhoid fly. The health authorities have long tried to prevent the breeding of flies in city stables through the use of iron sulphate as a larvicide. In the case of iron sulphate, however, a large amount is required, and other insecticides, such as paris green or potassium cyanide, while effective in killing flies, are very expensive or extremely poisonous. Borax, which is used freely in most households, and is readily available in all parts of the country, has the advantage of being comparatively non-poisonous and non-flammable, readily soluble in water and easy to handle. It can be purchased at retail for ten cents a pound, and a single pound used as directed in a garbage pail or open toilet may prevent the breeding of hundreds of dangerous flies.

EXPERIENCE AS A TEACHER.

Little Lemuel—Paw, why do so many people borrow trouble?

Paw—Because, son, that is the only thing most of them can borrow without security.

THE WHITE PLAGUE CAN BE ERADICATED

TUBERCULOSIS NOT ENTIRELY PREVENTABLE, BUT LARGE PER CENT SAVED.

STATE SOCIETY IN SESSION

New Officers Are Elected and Plans Made for Future Work in the State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus.—Tuberculosis is not entirely preventable. In the light of present knowledge and forces of control, but at least 75 per cent can be eradicated, Dr. E. F. McCampbell, secretary of the state board of health, told the annual meeting of the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. It was its annual meeting, at which several speakers, among them was held and the first annual luncheon enjoyed. Dr. McCampbell said the work in Ohio had grown through the influence exercised by the society, so that there are at the present time 109 nurses in public health work. They are distributed in 61 cities.

About one-half of the state is now served with special tuberculosis hospitals. During the coming year work is to be pushed along two general lines—extension of existing public health work, and the extension of the public hospital facilities.

Too Many Doctors.

There are too many physicians in Ohio, according to an article written on the subject by Dr. Henry P. Pritchett, of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, and published by President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University. Dr. Pritchett says that 5068 of the 7912 physicians in the state were trained in Ohio medical schools.

"In Ohio there is a physician for every 639 of population—three times the number found in a thickly-settled country like Germany," says Dr. Pritchett, who says Columbus is the state's most doctor-crowded city, where there is one doctor for every 320 inhabitants. Cincinnati has one for every 560, Cleveland has one for every 1000. Dr. Pritchett says only 1990 physicians in the state came from institutions classed as "respectable" by the educational council of the American Medical Association, and 1019 of these "better trained" doctors came from medical schools outside the state.

To Get Lutheran Home.

Columbus appeared to have the inside track in the efforts of various Ohio cities to get the proposed home for the aged of the Ohio synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The committee on selection was ready to report that Pauling and Deane both had offered sites and that immediate steps should be taken toward the establishment of the institution. But Columbus looked up as a "dark horse" and the synod voted to defer definite action until next year. Heretofore aged persons of the Ohio synod have been sent to the Pennsylvania Lutheran home. At the present time the Ohio synod has \$5,500 in its treasury with which to take preliminary steps toward the establishment of its own home. The sum of \$15,000 for general church expenses is to be raised during the coming year by different congregations of the synod.

New Utilities Company.

The Northwestern Ohio Light Company sought permission from the Utilities Commission to purchase the electric light and power plants at Van Wert, Delphos, Lima, Leipsic and Findlay. The total stock, bonds and outstanding notes of these companies aggregate \$286,670.01. The purchase is to be made by an exchange of stock issued by the new company. The agreement is to pay the Van Wert company \$111,000, Delphos \$40,000, Urbana \$85,700, Leipsic \$68,000 and Findlay \$20,000. The Northwestern Ohio Light company seeks approval of these bargains already negotiated by the state authority to \$348,000 of its stock, to be turned over in part and the remaining sold for development and \$318,000 of its forty-year 6 per cent bonds.

Garland Is President.

State Senator Frank Garland, of Dayton, was elected president of the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at the organization here. T. W. Patterson, of Columbus, was re-elected secretary. F. Livingston Mathers, of Cleveland, was appointed chairman of the Red Cross Field Committee. Governor Frank B. Willis and former Governor Myron T. Herrick were made honorary vice presidents of society.

Wood Start in Life.

There's going to be a good chance the Fourth of July for a couple anticipating marriage to get a good start in household furniture and gifts by consenting performance of the wedding ceremony at the celebration of the Hiltop Improvement Association in Glenwood Park to mark the cornerstone laying of the new \$25,000 recreation center and shelter house. The wedding ceremony is being arranged as one of the principal features of the celebration program.

May Oust Officials.

It is expected that Governor Willis will take up soon the question of ousting officials of the previous regime. It is said the governor's first move will be against the agricultural commission, the liquor license commission and the civil service commission.

Captain Redd Resigns.

Adjutant General B. W. Hough has accepted the resignation of Captain J. E. Reid, of Springfield, who was roster clerk in the department. A successor will be picked from a civil service list.

Elevated Playground.

In order to provide a public recreation place in New York's densely populated East side, an elevated playground has been constructed at the west end of the Williamsburg bridge, says Popular Mechanics. It is 480 feet in length, and affords a breathing space for several thousand persons during the sultry days and nights of summer. In its center is an open pavilion where dancing and band concerts are held, while at convenient intervals seating accommodations are

The Liquor Bill Is Signed.

Governor Willis has vetoed two bills passed by the last general assembly, including the Platt dog tax bill, which sought to increase the tax on dogs from \$1 and \$2 to \$1.50 and \$6, and provided that this money should go into a fund to be used in paying damages for the killing of all farm animals by canines. Under the new law, if the tax was not paid to him on a dog, could order the owner to kill the animal and if he failed to do so, he could be fined \$25 and costs.

Exhibits Fine Exhibit.

Offers of agricultural products constitute one of the 11 great departments of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The Palace of Agriculture, in which these products are displayed, is one of the largest buildings on the grounds. Entering the Palace of Agriculture and proceeding down the central aisle, called Fifth street, the visitor passes several kinds of agricultural machinery. He then enters the Ohio exhibit, which is a heavy cornice supported 15 feet above the floor on substantial pillars. Half of the bents between the pillars are left open, except for an ornamental railing, while the other half are closed to form solid panels. This arrangement permits a general view of the entire inside of the booth from nearly any place in the aisles. Inside the booth, the one big thing which first attracts attention is the large reproduction of the great seal of the state of Ohio. Every detail of the official seal is shown.

Names Tax Complaint Board.

Victor Heintz and John Albrandt, Republicans, and Anderson Varley, Democrat, were appointed as new members of the Hamilton county board of complaints. Montgomery county, Val Kanouse, V. A. Henkle, Jesse M. Stoneker, Butler county, Sherman Williams, Alphonse J. Pater, Harry D. Ewing, Warren county, Howard B. Anderson, William McBurney, S. S. White (Democrat), Preble county, C. E. Barnes, John Fahrhenz (D.), Griffin Reasman (D.); Highland county, John T. Daniels, J. W. Duval (D.), C. T. Mullen; Greene county, Frank McCurnan, James Jones (D.); Hamilton county, Clemon county, Chas. L. Irton, Leonard L. Harding, Lewis Vail (D.); Clinton county, Joshua Linton, J. C. Burnett, J. R. Cleveland (D.); Fayette county, Harley O. Bostwick, George W. Keck (D.); Noah L. Carr; Brown county, Frank J. McCaffery, O. E. Bare, D. W. Laney (D.); Adams county, J. O. McManis, J. B. Ridout (D.), J. A. McClanahan.

Discover Wild Pigeons.

New testimony about the line of wild pigeons was received by State Fish and Game Warden John C. Smith, who received a letter from L. Smith, a farmer living near Washington, C. H. Mr. Smith asserts that a flock of wild pigeons flew over his farm a few days ago. He says he was familiar with the birds in his younger days. There have been great numbers shown in the report published a few days ago about the reported finding of a flock of these birds in Ohio. They have been officially reported to be extinct and a reward has been offered for a nesting pair of them.

To Draw Up Petitions.

Judge George E. Okey has been retained by the United Mine Workers to draw up their referendum petitions on the Gallagher coal screen bill. The new laws on the subject make the task more difficult than under the old laws. The forms must receive the approval of the secretary of state.

Will Make Antitoxin.

Laboratory equipment for the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin by the state is being installed in Page hall, Ohio State university, and the state health department proposes to start operation of the plant July 1, according to an announcement here.

No Watches Listed.

Do the men in Chesterfield township, Fulton county, tell time by the sun? That is the question a commission puzzled over this question when the first complete tax return, made from this district, had no watches listed for taxation.

Case Is Postponed.

Trials of the criminal cases growing out of the indictments against officials of the old Capital City Dairy Company have been postponed to Tuesday, June 22. This determination was reached by Robert V. Childs, special counsel for the attorney general, after an announcement of the resignation of Sherman T. McPherson, United States district attorney; Harley E. Burns, his assistant, and the appointment by President Wilson of Stuart R. Bohn, Democrat, former city solicitor, to succeed McPherson.

Decreased Valuations.

The question of whether Cincinnati consumers may get a lower rate for electricity is apparently uppermost in the minds of those consumers. The many queries that came into the office of the Public Utilities Commission were the result of the report published of the valuation of the electricity producing property of the Union Gas & Electric Co. of Cincinnati. The question was answered in a fairly specific way by L. G. White, the commission's electrical expert.

Meeting in Heaven.

Will not our own loved and beloved be there in the array of happy spirits? Will they not hail our coming with delight? Do they not remember us now, even in the sight of God? For to see his face does not extinguish but perfect all holy loves. God's love gathers up and perfects all pure love like his own, all love that is for his sake. When we meet our loved in him, we shall both know and love them so as we have never loved nor known before.—Henry Edward Manning.

Historic Precedent.

Husband—"I wish you'd stop this everlasting cackling about my expenditures." Wife—"No, I shan't. Cackling saved the capital of Rome and I'm going to see if I can't save your capital that way."—Boston Transcript.

The Road to Unity

By REV. L. W. CONNELL, Minister to the Deas, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT.—With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.—Ephesians 4: 1.

Much is said today of church unity. In some minds, apparently, the great need is to bring all the professing Christians into one organization. Christ's words in John 17: 23 are quoted frequently.

"That they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and that thou hast loved me." But it may be pointed out that during the middle ages the ideal of church unity was almost realized, yet the results which our Lord said would flow from real oneness were far from being attained. We conclude, therefore, that Christ spoke of a unity of another kind, and believe it is set forth in our text as "the unity of the Spirit." But our very examination of the text which does not have to be produced, but which we are to "keep." Already, the truly regenerate are one in Christ, being baptized by the Spirit into the body of which our Lord is the head. But such oneness is not realized in a community of feeling and purpose. This realization would certainly do away with some of the outward divisions among Christians, but the point of insistence is the inward unity.

Needful Graces.

Several graces are mentioned in the text which will greatly assist towards the goal of unity. "Lowliness" comes first. This is a distinctively Christian grace, for while the pagans recognized it as right when necessary, they felt it was not good in itself. But our very examination in Christ is to beget in us the lowly spirit; the apostle has just been speaking of our high calling when he turns to exhort us to lowliness. Drummond says that "lowliness is content with a hair trigger, and is a stepping-stone to unity, then, is lowliness."

Next comes "meekness."

This is submission both to God and men, grounded in humility of spirit. Meekness does not press its claims, yet is a most powerful grace. Founding an iceberg with mighty hammers leaves it undisturbed, but a warm current surely dissolves it; so the soft answer turns away wrath. What a lubricant for the wheels of church life is meekness! But meekness is to be not only meek but "long-suffering." This is long-mindedness, as opposed to "short temper." It is akin to the unwearied patience of God.

"Forbearing one another in love."

This is an active manifestation of long-suffering, allowing for the frailties and mistakes of others, even when they wound us. This can be done because we wish them well and love them. Even against ourselves, and we shall see it every day. There are many Christians, for not all of these are perfect!

The Quaker and the Organ.

The value of this grace in the preservation of unity is exhibited in a quaint incident. Some years ago it was proposed to purchase an organ for a Friends' meeting house in a certain town in Ohio. This was strongly opposed by an aged Quaker, for the use of musical instruments was not so common among the Friends as it is today. In spite of his opposition, however, the organ was installed. The old man did not stay away from meeting, but the organ was evidently a great cross to him. Finally, the minister called upon him and the following conversation took place: "Friend," said the minister, "these seem to grieve at the organ in the meeting."

"I cannot tell thee how grieved I am," was the reply.

"Well," continued the minister, "if thee feels that way about it, I will take the organ out of the meeting house with my own hands."

"No, no," demurred the old man.

"Thee feels that way about it, let it stay."

Workers Under George Mueller.

The proper maintenance of unity is well illustrated in the work of George Mueller, founder of the orphanage at Bristol, England. Representatives of all the evangelical churches were found in his large force of teachers, yet a beautiful spirit of unity prevailed. Mr. Mueller tells us that when he first saw certain men who were disposed to stand aloof from those who saw them not. But this did not result in peace and joy, and he soon came to a better mind, for he recalled that only by God's grace was he given to see truth. He felt that true Christians should walk in love, and the only point upon which he insisted as a ground of fellowship was that they should belong to the head, holding fast the Son of God. He felt that more study of the word, more humility, more obedience, would lead to fuller agreement, and that the oneness of mind which will obtain in heaven may be anticipated even now. Meanwhile, we would not make agreement upon partial points of truth, but we would emphasize that he was unbending in his insistence upon truth as God gave him to see it. He neither sacrificed truth for unity nor unnecessarily sacrificed unity in fidelity to truth. May his spirit of wisdom and love be ours!

GET POWER.

The Supply Comes From Food. If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by selecting food that exactly fits the requirements of the body. "Not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered privation for a long time on my stomach," writes a lady from a little Western town. "It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Finally, I found that I could eat what I wanted on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed. "A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I kept up its use. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed. "All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain, disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs. My figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my household work and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it. "A ten days trial will show anyone some facts about food. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in "pigs." "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest."

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1625 Doughton St., Newtown, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand, and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my household so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABEL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women.

Are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues, in many cases, they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unmerciful. They are CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small pill, small dose, small price. Genuine must bear Signature.

Couldn't be well arranged.

Either would very willingly have Obligated Employer, but Under the Circumstances You Know.

A southern family employed a very skillful cook, called Esther. She had been with them about ten days, when she announced that she would have to leave, as she was about to be married.

The mistress received the news with consternation.

"You've been with me only a few days, Esther," she said, "and you remember you told me you would stay."

"I knows it, ma'am, an' I awf sorry," said Esther mournfully, "but I don't see how I kin help it. The gentleman wants me to be on Tuesday, ma'am."

"Don't you think you could get him to put it off, Esther?" asked the mistress. "Just a little longer—until I could get another cook."

"Deed, ma'am, I'd like to oblige you," said Esther, earnestly, "but to tell you de truth, I ain't well acquainted with de gentleman to ax him to do dat, ma'am."

Celluloid Watch Crystals.

At the outbreak of the war American watchmakers were much concerned regarding the watch crystal situation. The German embargo on supplies of being shut off, and previous attempts to make them in this country having failed.

Watch crystals of glass are now being made here successfully, and an American watchmaker has helped the matter along by devising a celluloid watch crystal, which has the beveled edge and general appearance of a glass crystal and possesses the additional advantage of being unbreakable.

The Sincere.

A government official at a luncheon in Washington said recently: "We are continually turning down requests for consularships. Our consular service, you know, has been taken altogether out of politics. You cannot talk now as Consul Smith talked in the past."

"So you got the consularship, eh?" a traveler said to Smith.

"Yes," Smith answered, lighting a cigar.

"Is it hard work?" asked the traveler.

"Not after you get it," Smith replied.

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IN LINE WITH "DE QUALITY"

Mr. E. Brown Felt Himself Entitled. Considering His Position, to Letters After His Name.

Ell Brown, an impressive ebony figure in his long, black, clerical coat and collar-gift of the rector of St. James—had come in answer to a postcard of mine, asking him to call and whitewash my back fence.

"The done mind," Miss May," he said, when he explained to me that he could not undertake the